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Russian Federation

Dairy and Products Annual

2012

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Report Highlights:
FAS/Moscow expects the contraction of the Russian dairy herd, which has been ongoing for more than 2 decades, to end in 2013, with a slight increase in herd size. This is due, in part, to government support for large scale imports of high-quality dairy cattle, including from the United States. Overall dairy production, however, is expected to remain largely flat in 2013. Although improvements in farm management and genetics have increased Russian milk yields, high feed costs are expected to impede growth. For cheese, despite competition from imports, production is expected to remain strong in 2013. For butter, however, production is expected to continue to fall next year. Milk powder production is expected to remain flat (for whole milk powder (WMP)) or increase slightly (for non-fat dry milk (NFDM)).

Executive Summary:

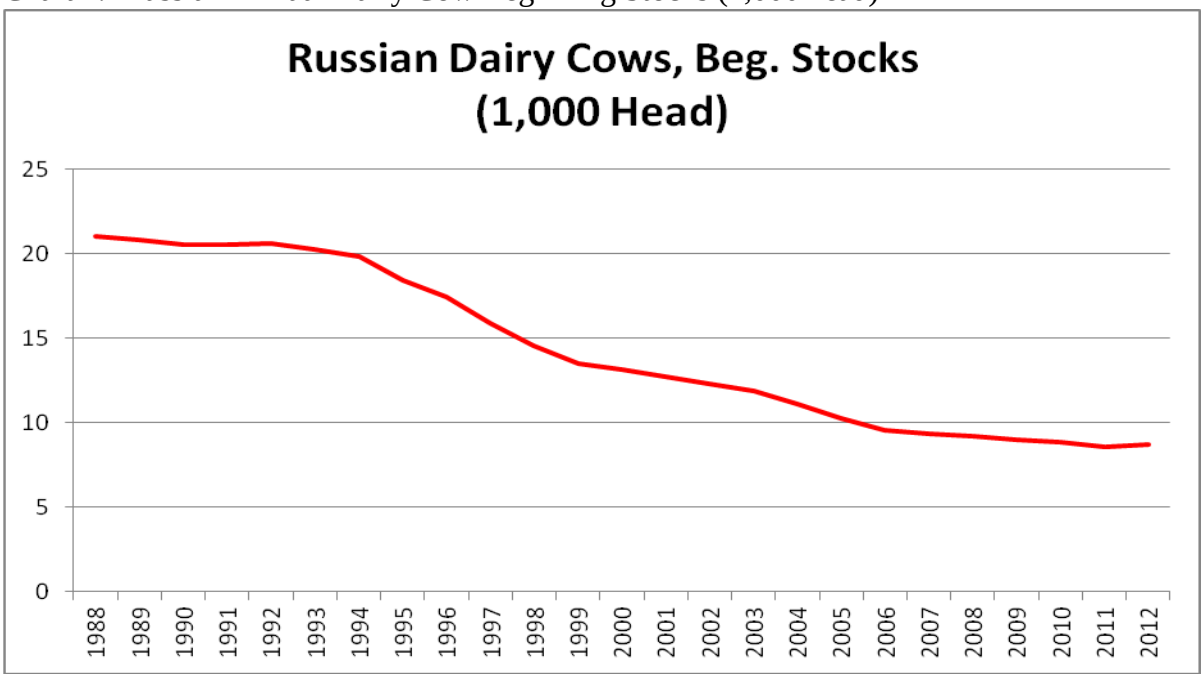
In 2013, Russia's dairy production is expected to remain stagnant, after modest growth of 1.3 percent estimated in 2012. Although the quality of Russia's dairy herd continues to develop as a result of government of Russia (GOR) support for herd improvement (e.g., subsidies for pedigree cattle purchases) and modernization of production (e.g., compensation for infrastructural improvements to farms), high feed costs are expected to impede growth in 2013. Milk production in 2012 has been supported by strong milk prices throughout the year, and these high prices are likely to continue through next year. Cheese production is forecast to increase, while butter production is expected to slip due to lower anticipated profits when compared to other dairy products (given competition with imported cream butters, domestic alternative butter products, and margarine being represented as less expensive butter). Production of milk powders are expected to remain flat (WMP) or increase slightly (NFDM) in correlation with increased fluid milk and cheese production, as well as increased utilization.

Production:

Cow Inventory

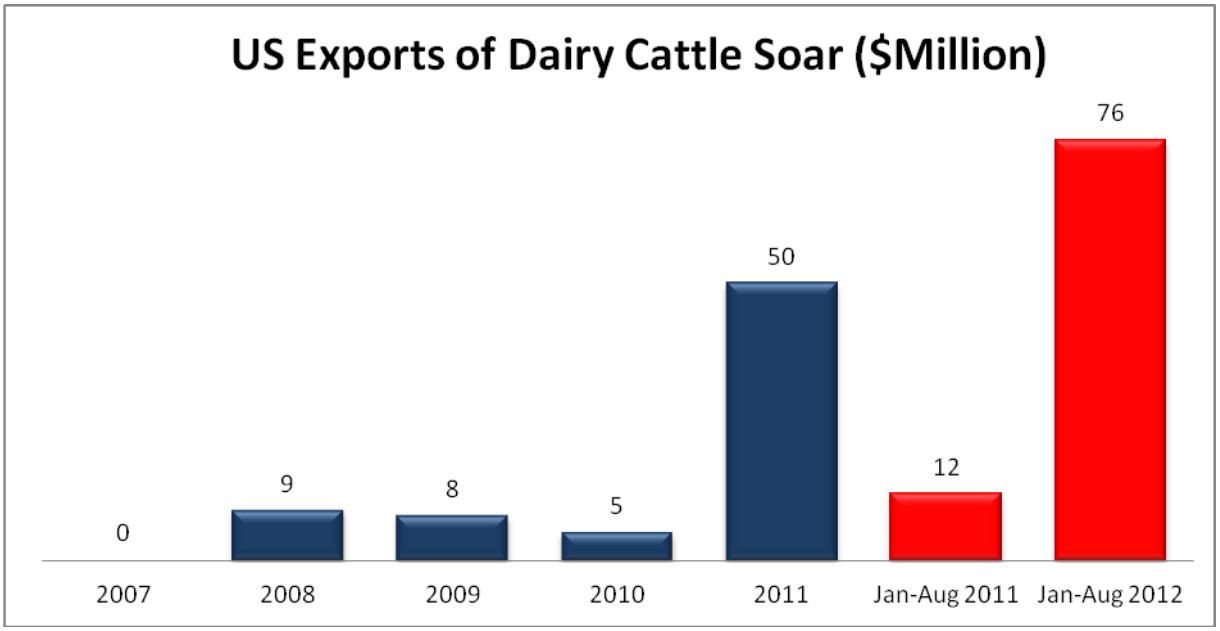
FAS/Moscow expects the contraction of the Russian dairy herd, which has been ongoing for more than 2 decades, to finally end in 2013, with a slight increase in the herd. This is due in part to government support for large scale imports of high-quality dairy cattle, including from the United States. Russia has significantly increased imports of high quality U.S. genetics, which are expected to help bolster Russia's "cows in milk" numbers. (Charts 1 and 2).

Chart 1. Russian Annual Dairy Cow Beginning Stocks (1,000 head)



Source: PSD Online - http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/

Chart 2. US Exports of U.S. Dairy Cattle, by Value ($1,000)



Source: Global Agricultural Trade System Online (http://www.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx)

FAS/Moscow estimates cow inventories to decrease less than one percent in 2012, but fluid milk production to increase on higher yields. Agricultural enterprises continue to improve genetics and farm management practices which are having a positive impact on fluid milk output. Moreover, State support programs are encouraging farms to maintain herd size in order to comply with the conditions of the programs. Specifically, dairy operations are now receiving support, in part, based on maintaining stable cattle numbers in an effort to ensure there is a sufficient supply of milk and dairy available in the domestic market.

The Ministry of Agriculture reported that inventories of purebred cattle in the dairy herd accounted for 12% of cattle in 2010 and 13% in 2011. Data for 2012 are anticipated to be released by the Ministry of Agriculture in February 2013, but FAS/Moscow forecasts continued increases.

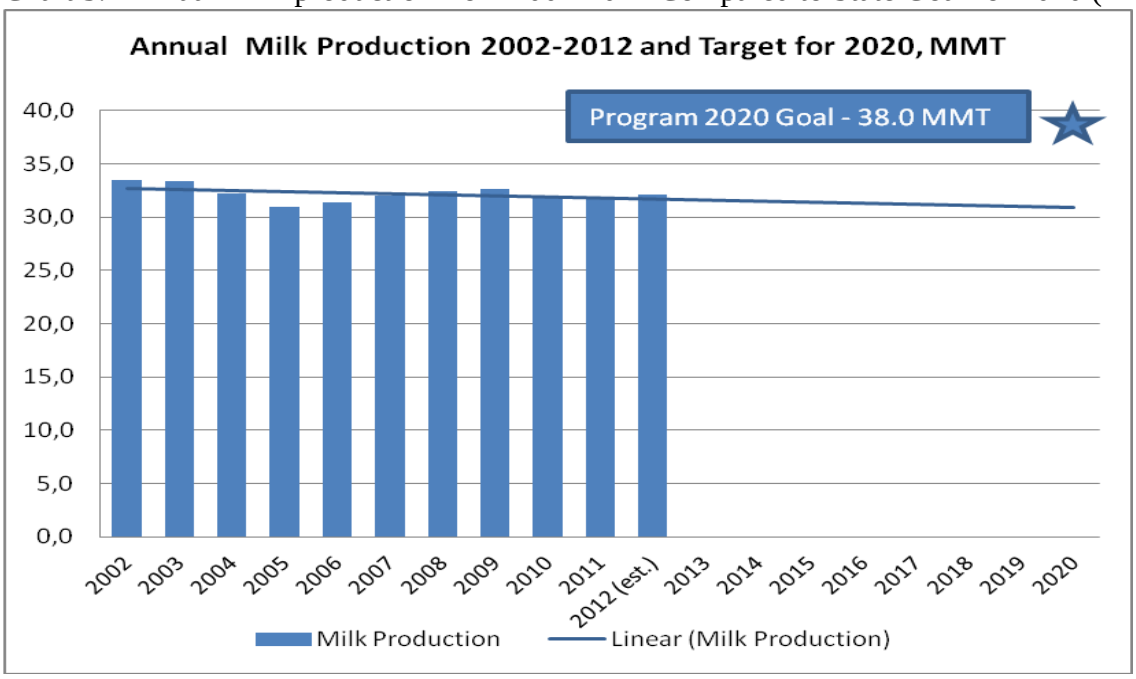
Fluid Milk

Overall fluid milk production is expected to remain stagnant in 2013, as the benefits of improvements in management and genetics compete against high feed costs. Russia's grain production in 2012 was lower, causing feed prices to rise, and these prices are expected to remain high until the new grain crop begins to be harvested in mid-2013. Nevertheless, the continued development of commercial herds at agricultural enterprises, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, should have a positive impact on future production volumes.

For 2012, fluid milk production has increased slightly. Russian dairy farms produced 25.5 MMT of fluid milk from January-September 2012, 1.9% more than during the same period in 2011. The GOR has provided favorable subsidies for the import of live animals to strengthen the national herd, and favorable loan terms to modernize pre-existing dairies in an effort to come closer to self-sufficiency in dairy (and beef) production. There remains a significant amount of development needed to meet the State production goals of 90% self-sufficiency by 2020. The draft State Agricultural Program for 2013-

2020 sets a goal of 38 MMT of yearly fluid milk production by 2020, 6 MMT higher than estimated production for 2012. (See Chart 3)

Chart 3. Annual Milk production from 2002-2012 Compared to State Goal for 2020 (MMT)



Source: PSD Online - http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/ and Russian Ministry of Agriculture

Factors supporting modest production and marketing increases for Russian fluid milk in 2012 include:

- New commercial dairy operations, populated with highly productive cattle, began producing in Russia;
- Slowing contraction of Russia's dairy herd as a result of Government support for livestock development programs;
- Favorable loans for milk producers wishing to modernize; and,
- Milk yields at modernized and new dairy operations increased to 3,472 kilograms per head, per annum, through August 2012 (a 7.2% increase from the same period in 2011).

Table 1. Russia: Inventories, Fluid Milk Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

Dairy, Milk, Fluid	2011	2012	2013
	Market Year Begin:	Market Year Begin:	Market Year Begin:

Russia	Jan 2011		Jan 2012		Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Cows In Milk	8,650	8,650	8,580	8,600		8,650
Cows Milk Production	31,742	31,742	32,100	32,150		32,180
Total Production	31,742	31,742	32,100	32,150		32,180
Other Imports	206	206	225	280		300
Total Imports	206	206	225	280		300
Total Supply	31,948	31,948	32,325	32,430		32,480
Other Exports	5	5	5	5		5
Total Exports	5	5	5	5		5
Fluid Use Domestic Consumption	11,700	11,700	11,800	11,205		11,150
Factory Use Consumption	17,800	17,800	18,075	18,775		18,875
Feed Use Dom. Consumption	2,443	2,443	2,445	2,445		2,450
Total Domestic Consumption	31,943	31,943	32,320	32,425		32,475
Total Distribution	31,948	31,948	32,325	32,430		32,480

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Dairy Products

The prospects for production of dairy products are mixed for 2013, as cheese and NFDM are expected to grow, WMP is expected to remain flat, and butter production is expected to continue to contract. Competition among Russian dairy producers is quite strong, and imports are continuing to increase. Several large dairies (e.g. Nadezhda Dairy from Mordovia and Nevelsk Milk-Canning Facility) have reduced production or filed for bankruptcy, and they have stated this is because they cannot compete with low-cost imports from Belarus. Trade sources reported that producers of cheese, butter, and dry milk powders are suffering the most from import competition, when compared to producers of higher margin products, such as yogurts and cottage cheese. Moreover, the National Union of Milk Producers has publicly announced that they are seeking government assistance, including, for example, loans for dairy farm construction and modernization with payment terms of at least 20 years, loans for equipment purchases with repayment terms of at least 10 years, and minimum repayment terms for the purchase of cattle of at least 5 years.

Cheese

Despite continued competition from imports, Russian cheese production is expected to continue to experience growth in 2013 albeit at a slower pace than in 2012. Cheese production in 2012 is estimated to have increased by 5.8 percent. One of the key reasons for this growth is that local governments have been encouraging dairy processors to buy milk, even at high prices. These processers have in turn processed this milk into cheese, as there was no excess demand for fluid milk. These purchases have been promoted by local governments to ensure cattle inventories do not contract as a result of high feed costs. Despite growth in domestic production, cheese imports are also expected to grow, albeit slightly, as they continue to be competitively priced with Russian cheeses.

Table 2. Russia: Cheese Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

Dairy, Cheese Russia	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	11	11	12	12		12
Production	425	425	450	450		460
Other Imports	344	344	345	350		355
Total Imports	344	344	345	350		355
Total Supply	780	780	807	812		827
Other Exports	9	9	10	10		10
Total Exports	9	9	10	10		10
Human Dom. Consumption	759	759	785	790		805
Total Dom. Consumption	759	759	785	790		805
Total Use	768	768	795	800		815
Ending Stocks	12	12	12	12		12
Total Distribution	780	780	807	812		827

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Butter

Butter production in 2013 is expected to continue to contract due to reduced profitability and competition from less expensive imports and domestically produced products such as margarine.

Russian production of butter and butter spreads decreased by 3.9% to 163,300 MT through September 2012, and FAS/Moscow estimates 2012 calendar year butter production to decrease by 3.3 percent, when compared to 2011. Decreased butter production in 2012, however, has been backfilled by imports to stabilize supply. At the All-Russia Seminar of Dairy Industry Producers, in September 2012, Russian dairies stated that producing butter is not as profitable as other dairy products given competition with imported cream butters, domestic alternative butter products, and margarine (which is sometimes being marketed as real butter). They stressed an interest in pursuing dairy products with lower costs of production in the future (e.g., fluid milk and/or kefir).

Table 3. Russia: Butter Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT (butter-equivalent)

Dairy, Butter Russia	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	11	11	12	12		10

Production	217	217	230	210		205
Other Imports	116	116	90	130		130
Total Imports	116	116	90	130		130
Total Supply	344	344	332	352		345
Other Exports	2	2	2	2		2
Total Exports	2	2	2	2		2
Domestic Consumption	330	330	320	340		333
Total Use	332	332	322	342		335
Ending Stocks	12	12	10	10		10
Total Distribution	344	344	332	352		345

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Whole Milk Powder (WMP) and Non-Fat Dry Milk (NFDM)

FAS/Moscow forecasts WMP to remain flat in 2013, but NFDM production to rise as Russia continues to produce more cheese, and Russia's processing industry continues to grow and increase utilization. The Russian government's decision, in 2010, to define beverages with powdered milk ingredients as "milk drinks" rather than milk, has put pressure on production and imports of powdered milk. In 2012, the Russia-Kazakhstan-Belarus Customs Union signaled its intention to define "milk drinks" in the same manner.

In 2012, according to Rosstat, the major Federal Districts where Russian dry milk was produced were the Volga Federal District (42%), the Central Federal District (25%) and the Siberian Federal District (19%).

Table 4. Russia: Whole Milk Powder Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

Dairy, Dry Whole Milk Powder Russia	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Production	50	70	60	65		65
Other Imports	20	20	15	18		18

Total Imports	20	20	15	18		18
Total Supply	70	90	75	83		83
Other Exports	2	2	2	2		2
Total Exports	2	2	2	2		2
Human Dom. Consumption	68	88	73	81		81
Total Dom. Consumption	68	88	73	81		81
Total Use	70	90	75	83		83
Total Distribution	70	90	75	83		83

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Table 5. Russia: Nonfat Dry Milk Supply and Distribution, 1,000 MT

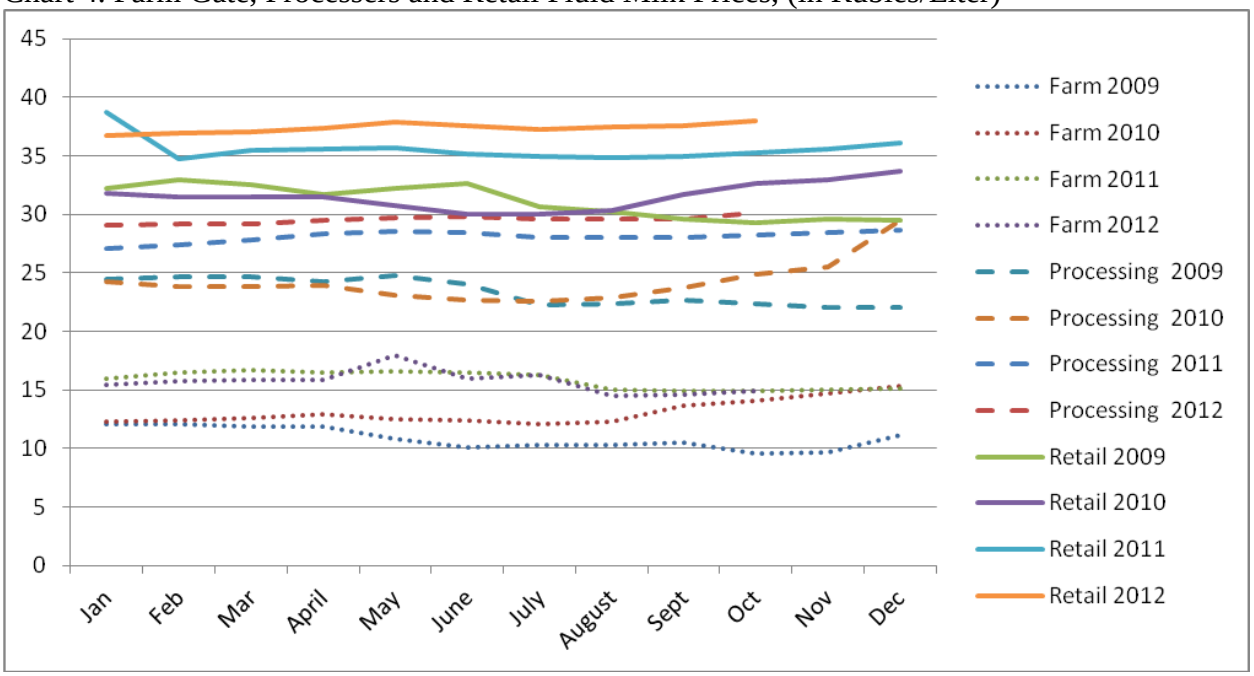
Dairy, Milk, Nonfat Dry Russia	2011		2012		2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Production	57	57	70	55		62
Other Imports	71	71	60	70		70
Total Imports	71	71	60	70		70
Total Supply	128	128	130	125		130
Human Dom. Consumption	128	128	130	125		130
Total Dom. Consumption	128	128	130	125		130
Total Use	128	128	130	125		130
Total Distribution	128	128	130	125		130

NOTE: Official USDA data is available at http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline

Consumption

Consumption of dairy products in Russia has generally remained flat, and this is expected to continue into 2013. High retail prices for dairy products make it difficult for low income families to regularly purchase high-end dairy products. In addition, Russia has had negative population growth for a number of years. Milk prices have remained steadily high for farm-gate, processor, and retail milk prices throughout 2012 (see Chart 4). This trend will likely continue in 2013 as below-average grain crops and, subsequently, very high feed prices are reflected in the price of milk.

Chart 4. Farm Gate, Processers and Retail Fluid Milk Prices, (in Rubles/Liter)



Source: Russian Ministry of Agriculture, www.mcx.ru

In the past, the situation of escalating prices had been softened by an agreement in 2010 among producers and processers that established mutually acceptable minimum and maximum price levels for raw milk. Nevertheless, there is a wide variation in prices by region, as a result of varying degrees of regional support, regional differences in the cost of production, and differences in the quality of raw milk. (See table 6).

Table 6. Average Farm Gate Prices/MT for Fluid Milk in the Main Producing Regions

Region	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Tatar Republic	12913 ($411)	12855 ($409)	12723 ($405)	12241 ($390)	12358 ($393)	10940 ($348)	10751 ($342)	10793 ($344)
Krasnodar Kray	14770 ($470)	15174 ($483)	15240 ($485)	15141 ($482)	14816 ($472)	13893 ($443)	13789 ($439)	13584 ($432)
Moscow Oblast	15635 ($498)	15561 ($495)	14968 ($476)	14788 ($471)	14459 ($460)	14131 ($450)	14012 ($446)	13973 ($445)
Altay Kray	15467 ($492)	15383 ($490)	14993 ($477)	14377 ($458)	13328 ($424)	12587 ($401)	12139 ($386)	12294 ($391)
Leningrad Oblast	16315 ($519)	16228 ($517)	17294 ($550)	16432 ($523)	15753 ($501)	15518 ($494)	15329 ($488)	15606 ($497)

Source: Rosstat

According to Rosstat, the average Russian consumed 246 kilograms of milk and dairy products in 2011, a 0.4 percent decrease from 2010. The highest rates of consumption -- 284 kilograms per capita -- were reported in Volga Federal district where "Tatar Republic," one of the largest Russian producers of fluid milk, is located (see Table 7).

Table 7. Annual Consumption: Milk and Dairy Products, Kilogram/Capita, 2010 Compared to 2011

Regions	2010	2011	Percent Change
Russian Federation (all districts)	247	246	-.04
Central Federal district	231	229	-.09
Northwest Federal district	272	271	-.04
Southern Federal district	231	233	.09
North Caucasian Federal district	223	226	1.3
Volga Federal district	285	284	-.04
Ural Federal district	212	209	-1.4
Siberian Federal district	264	265	.04
Far East Federal district	190	191	.05

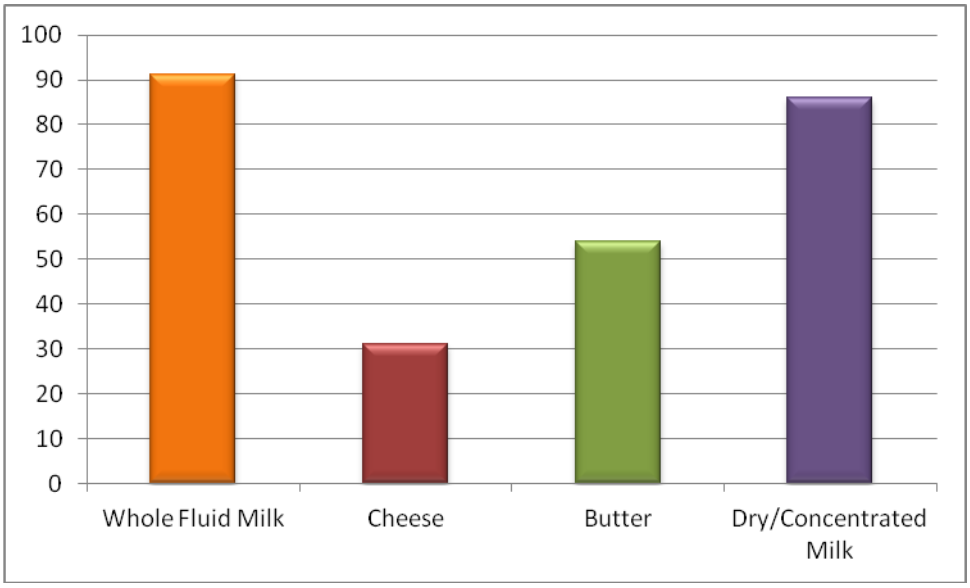
Source: Rosstat

Trade:

Despite domestic production gains, FAS/Moscow forecasts 2013 dairy imports to increase as a result of the continued price attractiveness of imported goods. This situation could be exacerbated in 2013 as high domestic feed prices (as a result of drought) continue to push up Russian dairy prices. The majority of Russia's dairy imports are still anticipated to come from Belarus. Belarusian fluid milk and dry milk products account for the vast majority of Russia's imports as they maximize bilateral preferences in the common economic territory (i.e., Customs Union, Free Trade Zone, etc.) (Chart 5).

From January-July 2012, Russia imported 210,700 MT of fluid whole milk (62% more than during the same period in 2011). These import gains are attributable to more Belarusian product being available on the market which is less expensive and which some consumers believe is of higher quality. In addition to supplying the vast majority of fluid and dry milk, Belarus also supplies approximately two-thirds of Russia's butter imports, and one-third of its cheese imports (See Chart 5).

Chart 5. Percentage of Total Russian Dairy Imports from Belarus in 2012 (through August)



Source: Russian Union of Milk Producers

Because of the large volume of imports from Belarus, and in order to protect its domestic industry, the Russian dairy industry has lobbied the GOR for the creation of a system to monitor the quality, quantity, and price of dairy products delivered from Belarus to Russia.

For butter, in addition to Belarus, other major exporters to Russia are the EU, New Zealand, Uruguay, Argentina, and Australia (see table 13). The EU and Ukraine were also large exporters of cheese (see table 12), WMP (see table 14), and NFDM (see table 15).

Policy:

Import Duties

Since acceding to the WTO in August 2012, Russian import duties for certain dairy products have changed favorably for exporters to the Russian market.

Product	Before WTO Accession	After WTO Accession
Condensed Dairy Products	25%	20%
Butter	15% but not less than EUR 0.4/kg	15% but not less than EUR 0.29/kg
Cheeses	15% but not less than EUR 0.3-0.5/kg	15% but not less than EUR 0.25/kg
Processed Cheeses and Brie	15% but not less than EUR 0.6/kg	15% but not less than EUR 0.3/kg

Source: Customs Union Tariff Schedule

Tariff Rate Quota for Imports of Whey

In September 2012, the Customs Union issued Decision No. 142 which established a 5,000 MT tariff rate quota (TRQ) for imports of whey (HTS 0404101201 and 0404101601) in an effort to control imports and protect domestic production. The Ministry of Economic Development will distribute the TRQ for imports of whey among exporters (excluding CIS countries) who shipped between May 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, and from July 1, 2010 to May 31, 2012 based on their proportion of the volume of whey imported during those periods. The Russian Ministry of Industry and Trade is reportedly responsible for issuing import licenses for the TRQ.

The TRQ volume for 2012 was calculated based on the maximum allowable volume of the annual quota (i.e., 15,000 MT), according to Russia's WTO commitments. According to the tariff schedule, which came into force on August 23, 2012, whey imports within the TRQ will be subject to a 10% duty, and out of quota product will be levied 15% (this is compared to the previous duty of 15%, but not less than 0.35 Euros per kilo).

For additional information, see:
RS1255 - Customs Union Ag Times No. 7 (9/13/2012)
RS1232 – Dairy and Products Semi-Annual – Production Starts 2012 Strong (05/22/2012)
RS1146 – Dairy and Products Annual – Milk production Recovering but High Prices Remain in 2012 (10/20/2011)

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTION TABLES

Table 8. Production of Milk and Other Dairy Products in January-September 2012 (1,000 MT)

	2011	2012	% Change
Whole milk products, calculated as fluid milk (0401)	7,995.0	8,494.7	6.3
Cheese and cheese products cottage cheese (0406)	324.8	344.8	6.2
Butter (040510)	169.9	163.2	-3.9
Dry and concentrated milk powder (0402)	113.8	105.5	-7.3

Source: Russian National Union of Milk Producers

Table 9. Resources and Utilization of Fluid Milk and Milk Products (1,000 MT)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change
Stocks, beginning of the year	1,870	1,926	2,097	1,857	1,866	0.5
Production	31,988	32,363	32,570	31,847	31,646	-0.6
Import	7,134	7,315	7,005	8,159	7,939	-2.8
Total supply	40,992	41,604	41,672	41,863	41,450	-1.0
Consumption for feed	4,168	4,308	4,372	4,271	3,965	-7.2
Losses	21	21	23	29	30	2.4
Exports	583	612	520	460	272	-40.9
Human consumption	34,295	34,566	34,901	35,238	35,189	-0.1
Stocks, end of the year	1,926	2,097	1,857	1,866	1,995	6.9

Source: Rosstat

MILK AND DAIRY TRADE TABLES

Table 10. Imports of Dairy Products from January-August 2012, Compared to January-August 2011, (1,000 MT)

Product	2011	2012	Percent Change
Butter 040510	73,900	88,300	19.5
from Belarus	32,400	57,600	77.8
Cheese and cottage cheese 0406	267,400	293,500	9.8
from Belarus	89,800	88,900	-1.0
Dry and concentrated milk, 0402	126,000	132,800	5.4
from Belarus	101,000	114,300	13.2
Whole fluid milk, 0401	129,900	210,700	62.2
from Belarus	113,600	191,800	68.8

Source: National Union of Milk Producers

Table 11. Imports of Milk & Cream (0401), Calendar Year: 2007 - 2011, Year To Date: 07/2011 & 07/2012, Quantity

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	07/2011	07/2012	%Change
World	T	12423	13589	13132	27570	27140	15405	15606	1.30
EU-27	T	12247	13173	13118	27482	27128	15405	15574	1.10
Finland	T	5057	6563	6541	8684	13479	7672	8682	13.16
Estonia	T	2254	1180	1732	9899	4454	2436	2224	- 8.72
Germany	T	1626	1725	1118	1923	2803	1543	1437	- 6.89
France	T	1249	1674	1621	2045	2534	1436	1543	7.44
Lithuania	T	277	1041	734	1245	845	655	251	- 61.66
Poland	T	0	43	444	2119	755	397	628	58.46
Denmark	T	83	110	527	766	708	367	369	0.46

Source: Global Trade Atlas - Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since mid-2010)
NOTE: EU-27 data includes data which are elsewhere reported in the table for specific Member States

Table 12. Russia: Imports of Cheese (040620, 040630, 040640, 040690), Annual Series: 2007 - 2011, Year To Date: 08/2011 & 08/2012, Quantity

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	08/2011	08/2012	%Change
World	T	211057	218609	205312	264441	254769	160188	159977	- 0.13
EU-27	T	141768	138866	136350	189962	178396	110735	121534	9.75
Ukraine	T	49657	62470	61567	66408	68395	44465	32950	- 25.90
Germany	T	53607	47379	44338	74857	54235	35547	38759	9.04
Finland	T	17860	19664	23599	29507	30936	19211	18389	- 4.28
Netherlands	T	19434	18373	16426	24509	29137	17230	18571	7.78
Lithuania	T	27404	28505	23715	22845	26511	16140	17026	5.49
Poland	T	4021	4281	5864	13755	11429	6585	11923	81.08
United States	T	39	617	119	308	13	13	0	-100.00

Source: Global Trade Atlas - Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since mid-2010)
NOTE: EU-27 data includes data which are elsewhere reported in the table for specific Member States

Table 13. Russia Import Statistics Butter, (040510, 040590), Annual Series: 2007 - 2011, Year To Date: 08/2011 & 08/2012, Quantity

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	08/2011	08/2012	%Change
World	T	72994	80060	54033	72088	73443	49317	34382	- 30.28
EU-27	T	33612	22991	20982	32846	26887	19059	14425	- 24.31
New Zealand	T	25635	22953	26371	27111	30550	22452	11902	- 46.99
Finland	T	15400	14556	12604	11910	11715	8573	7678	- 10.44
Uruguay	T	4424	2125	879	2033	5271	1486	2400	61.49
Argentina	T	6158	10855	3150	3044	5082	1512	2788	84.36
France	T	1223	1816	2482	5132	4936	3314	2402	- 27.51
Australia	T	1409	3584	1760	3237	3756	3197	2697	- 15.63
Chile	T	0	0	0	125	776	551	150	- 72.75
Ukraine	T	0	0	0	0	599	599	20	- 96.66
United States	T	1485	16690	224	3069	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Global Trade Atlas - Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since mid-2010)
NOTE: EU-27 data includes data which are elsewhere reported in the table for specific Member States

Table 14. Imports of WMP (040221, 040229), Annual Series: 2007 - 2011, Year To Date: 08/2011 & 08/2012, Quantity

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	08/2011	08/2012	%Change
World	T	2611	7151	4582	14736	5319	4700	1293	- 72.49
EU-27	T	475	718	3944	6460	2811	2313	329	- 85.79
Germany	T	20	34	140	558	1679	1666	22	- 98.69
Argentina	T	0	0	200	2614	725	725	0	- 100.00
Ukraine	T	1994	6434	439	3285	456	456	412	- 9.65
Australia	T	0	0	0	201	361	356	245	- 31.12
New Zealand	T	0	0	0	46	342	330	252	- 23.60

Source: Global Trade Atlas - Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since mid-2010)
NOTE: EU-27 data includes data which are elsewhere reported in the table for specific Member States

Table 15. Imports of NFDM, (040210), Annual Series: 2007 - 2011, Year To Date: 07/2011 & 07/2012, Quantity

Partner Country	Unit	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	07/2011	07/2012	%Change
World	T	10253	11535	7973	62819	27179	21162	14215	- 32.83
EU-27	T	3326	5691	7198	50745	19024	14291	6526	- 54.33
Germany	T	531	991	928	8741	5914	4459	1309	- 70.64
Ukraine	T	5647	4299	0	1498	5674	4434	7023	58.38
France	T	434	0	2093	15304	4729	4026	925	- 77.01
Finland	T	211	85	1625	4357	4711	3657	2320	- 36.55
Australia	T	0	0	0	360	1121	1102	238	- 78.41
Argentina	T	0	0	0	2696	504	504	0	- 100.00
United States	T	1260	1545	0	4173	0	0	0	n/a

Source: Global Trade Atlas - Excludes Belarus (entire time series) and Kazakhstan (since mid-2010)
NOTE: EU-27 data includes data which are elsewhere reported in the table for specific Member States